

XIII.—A new *Galago* from German East Africa.

By Dr. EINAR LÖNNBERG, F.M.Z.S., &amp;c.

THE R. Nat. Hist. Museum, Stockholm, has recently obtained from Mr. K. Kittenberger a *Galago* which was collected at Ukina, near Schirati, east of Victoria Nyanza, German East Africa, in March 1911. The specimen is an old male with especially the upper canines well worn. It is remarkable for its light-coloured fur and its large and heavy skull. So far as I know, it is not described, and I propose to name it

*Galago argentatus*, sp. n.

With regard to certain relative dimensions, this *Galago* belongs to the *Otolemur*-group, and, in most cases, the difference is quite plainly pronounced: the diameter of the orbit (20 mm.) is larger than the distance from the anterior margin of the *foramen infra-orbitale* to the gnathion (about 18 mm. to the most prominent point); the length of the nasals (27.5 mm.) is subequal or a little longer than the distance between the anterior brim of the orbit and the gnathion (27 mm.); the length of the ears (about 51 mm.) is less than the length of the hand (55.5 mm.), and also less than two-thirds the length of the head (the greatest length of the skull being 84 mm.).

The general colour is very light grey, and may be called light silvery grey. It is very little darker along the back, and in some lights a very faint buffish tinge may be discerned in some places. The forehead has a slight brownish tinge due to brown tips to the hairs. The outer sides of the legs are coloured like the sides of the body. The feet are pale brownish mixed with pale grey. The sides of the head and neck are dirty white. The lower parts are pure white along the middle line, somewhat greyish towards the sides. The tail is white, rather sharply set off from the grey of the back and very little obscured by dark tips to the hairs on the proximal two-thirds, a little more dusky towards the end.

The fur is soft and thick. Its length on the middle of the back is about 35 mm. More than the proximal half of this length is very dark grey, but the distal portion is white. The scattered long hairs produce the silvery-grey colour by being blackish with or without white subterminal rings. Along the middle of the lower parts and on the inner sides of the thighs the fur is pure white to the base. On the sides of the belly and breast the fur is lead-grey at the base.

Length of head and body (approximately from skin) 36 cm. (probably a little more in the flesh). Length of tail about  $42\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Length of ear (softened) about 51 cm. Length of hind foot (softened) 95 mm.

	mm.
Occipito-nasal length of skull.....	82.5
Condyllo-incisive length of skull .....	75.5
Basal length of skull .....	69
Zygomatic width of skull .....	55
Width of brain-case .....	33.5
Postorbital constriction .....	17
Interorbital width .....	16.5
Breadth across canine alveoles .....	22.3
Length of nasals .....	27.5
Length of upper molar series .....	24.5
"    "    tooth series, including the canine ....	31
"    "    lower molar series .....	20.9
"    "    tooth series, including the canine .....	46
Palatal length to front of incisors .....	33.5

The *crista sagittalis* is well developed and extends forward over the whole parietal and posterior portion of the frontal.

The cranial measurements of this species appear to be considerably larger than in any other species of this group, and as the colour as well is very distinct, it seems to be a very easily recognized animal.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Index Zoologicus No. II. An Alphabetical List of Names of Genera and Subgenera proposed for Use in Zoology, as recorded in the 'Zoological Record,' vols. 38-47 inclusive (1901-1910), and the Zoology Volumes of the 'International Catalogue of Scientific Literature,' Annual Issues 1-10, together with other Names not included in previous Nomenclators.* Compiled (for the Zoological Society of London) by CHARLES OWEN WATERHOUSE, I.S.O., and edited by DAVID SHARP, M.A., F.R.S., Editor of the 'Zoological Record.' London, 1912.

MR. C. O. WATERHOUSE'S 'Index Zoologicus,' published by the Zoological Society in 1902, is known to every systematic zoologist as an indispensable supplement to the indispensable "Scudder," and he has once again earned the gratitude of the zoological world by his 'Index Zoologicus No. II.,' covering the years 1901-1910. Like the former volume, this is far more than a mere combination of the indexes of successive volumes of the 'Zoological Record.' A very large number of names omitted from previous nomenclators have been included, with, in nearly all cases, a reference to the original source. No fewer than 774 of these omitted names have been discovered by Mr. Waterhouse himself. From the editor's preface we learn that the total number of generic and subgeneric names proposed for use in zoology is estimated at 140,000, of which about 62,000 are indexed in Mr. Waterhouse's two volumes. These figures give some measure of the extent to which he has lightened the burden of future bibliographers.